#### THEIR FOLITICAL LIFE ENDED.

What the Puture Has in Store for ex-Senaters and ex-Representatives.

RESULT OF THE NOVEMBER AVALANCHE.

Pathetic Sketches of the Men Who Were Snowed Under in the Memorable Tampaign of '90-The Uncertainties of Politics.

(Copperph), 1851, by Prink, B. Carrenter ! surseres, March 5, Special Correspendence of Tun Braj-The Fifty-first congress died yesterday and now nearly two bundred statesmen who have been eating \$5,000 each year out of UncloSa m's cylinare tratting about Washington on their appears with nothing but their hands in their pockets and with little more than confusion in their heads. They are wondering what they

Many of them have been in public service. solong that they have lost their identity at home. Their business has gone to smash, their muscles and minds are out of training, and they have the look of the defeated.

Three-lourths of the men elected to con gress cannot make \$5,000 a year at home, and the defeated among these three-fourths go back to their districts with expensive tastes and with practically nothing sayed out of

One hundred and seventy odd members have been defeated for re-election and a half dezen old senators have been thrown from their cashioned scats out apon the cruel charities of the hustling world.

Everywhere I so I see the evidence of walling and guashing of teeth, and it is only the fewest of the great mea who have deelded upon their plans for the future and are satisfied to go back home.

THE OUTS OF THE SEXATE. The ousted senators are in the best

Senator Parwell is rich. He has his contract for the big state house in Texas as yet to settle up and the 7,000,000 acres of land which he is said to have gotten from it, will keep his mind busy and his muscles wellolled. He will go back to Chicago to live and will probably continue the mercantile business with his brother.

Senator Spooner will go back to his practice of law. He was a railroad lawyer when he was elected to the senate and he is said to have one of the finest legal minds in Wisconsin. Ite got \$10,000 a year from 1872 to 1882 as the lawyer of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road and he will probably make twice this amount in his practice. He will settle in Milwaukee, but the prospect is that he will have a Washington branch of his law office and that he will have considerable supreme court and depart ment business. He was much disappointed at not being elected and I understand that he is talked of as the successor of Senator Sawyer and that Sawyer has promised not to run again. The people of Wisconsin have, however, a very friendly feeling for old Philetus, and Wisconsin men tell me they will not allow him to retire.

SENATOR INGALLS REMAINS RETICENT. Senator John J. Ingalls still remains reti-cent as to his plans. He has not decided whether he will edit a newspaper at \$2,000 a year, give storeopticon lectures on the scenes of the United States senate during executive of the United States senate during executive sessions, in which the art of the carbonist will be equalled only by the pyrotechnic language of the great Kansas orator, or whether he will settle down to the practice of law in one of the big cities of the United States and run the business for Ingalis and revenue only. He feels he is, for the time, a pulitiest course but he has no dea that the political corpse, but he has no idea that the corpse may not be galvanized into life. He is, in his own words, perpendicular, and not

horizontal, as he told a lady yesterday.
This lady came in to condole with him on his defeat and she entered the committee room at time Senator Ingalls was superintending the the packing of some long boxes of books which he intended to ship out to Atchison. These books lay in front of the door, and as the lady shook hands with Senator Ingalls over them, she pointed downwards and said: 'I suppose, Senator Ingalls, these

fins and they contain the remains of the de "No," replied the senator with an emphatic nod, as his shoulder went back and his head went up, "No, madame, you use the wrong word. These boxes do not contain the re-

mains of the deceased. They coutain the effects of the deceased. The deceased and here he threw himself up straighter and straighter while he threw out his right arm in a gesture of strength—"the deceased is perpendicular and not horizontal, and he will remain in an erect position for years to come."

Senator ingals will probably do nothing during the coming summer. He will take from six to eight months rest and will then, t is safe to say, go on the lecture platform for the coming season Among the gratifying offers he has re-ceived to lecture, are a number from churches, Sunday schools and Chatanquu as-

sembles, showing that the religious people of the country do not believe that Ingalis considers "purity in politics an irridescent dream." He will probably open a law office at Atchison in connection with his son, but this will be more to give the young man the chance of the prestige of his name rather than for actual work, and he will only take big cases.

BLAIR, HAMPION AND EVARTS.

Blair, Hampton and Evarts will all go tack home and they will all, more or less, pay at-tention to their farms.

Blair has a little farm up in New Hamp-

shire where he says they have the most beau-tiful scenery in the world, but where they produce more ozone than crops. He is a law-year by profession, but he has been in politics nearly the whole of his life and he has kent up no practice to speak of during his term in Evarts will go back to his practice and he

will probably spend a good many of his win-ters in Washington. He has a good-sized farm in Varmont and he bought another big one down on the Potomac a few years ago and in stock raising and law, he will have

Senator Moody of South Dakota is the lawyer of one of the biggest mining companies of the Black Hills, he gets big fees and his salary from this company amounts to much more than he receives in the United States senate. He will continue his practice and will keep his eye open for a chance to get back to the

What Gil Pierce will do no one knows. He may blossom out as a first class lawyer, may start a paper at Bismarck, may be an applicant for a first class mission, may be governor of his state or run a first class book agency establishment. He is one of those cat-like men who always fall on their feet and who are ready for anything and every-

thing that the world turns up.

As to Jee Brown, he will probably remain just where he is. He is worthseveral million dollars and he feels that this needs all his atin his present state of old age and

This ends the senate, with the exception of Senator Payne, who, rich old and wiry, will go back to Cleveland, O., and aid in scheming to been the political fortunes of his son-in law, William C. Whitney of New York. MCKINLEY AND HIS FARM.

I met Major McKinley in the Ebbitt house last night and asked him whether he inten-ded to practise law or run for the governer-ship of Ohio, or be a candidate for a foreign mission! He replied: "I shall do none of these things, but I expect to hie me to my farm near Canton and to get away from the troubles and worries of politics. I have a fine farm, some good stock, the nir is pure and the feed is good, I doubt not I shall happier there than here and the lowing o thekine will be sweeter to my ears than the um of the legislative bee-hive on Capitol

The prospect, however, is that McKieles will be a candidate for the governorship of Ohio, with the hope, if successful, of being the next presidential candidate of the republican party. He is a man of means, and his home is in the little city of Canton where he used to practise law before his election to con-

EX-CONGRESSMEN WHO WILL PRACTISE LAW.

are lawyers and many of them had big practises before they were elected.

This was the case with La Fellette of Visconsin, who had a law office at Madison, which by the way he has kept open during his six years in congress. He is a little sawed off fellow with a big voice and a big saved off fellow with a big voice and a big brain and he can go back to a \$10,000 a year law business and make it grow. He is only thirty-six years old and has already enough to keep him-confortably. One of his invest-ments is a horse much in Dahota upon which he has \$15,000 worth of stock and where he breeds some very good horses. Another besselving and horse-rusting

Another horse-loving and horse-raising congressman is George Borset of Nebraska, who raises fine trotting stock and who view with Senators Stochbrake and Stanford as an authority or good horseffesh. Dorsey will its barding and lethis district be run by a

Nor Butterworth will practice law either before or after he gets through with lis work on the world's fair. His present office pays him more than twice what he got in congress, and he will make a big thing at patent law when he begins to practice. He was, you know, commissioner of patents, and he will restrict the second of the congress. probably do as well as ex-Commissioner of Pensions Dudley, who I am told is taking things very easy and is making \$20,000 a year Batterworth is not rich, and his re-ligement from congress was columnary. Judge Thompson of Ohio will mactice taw

nt Portsmouth and General Charles Gros-venor will probably resume his practice at the little town of Athens, Ohio. Both are fond of Washington life, and they will come back as soon as they get a chance.

CONGRESSMAN PAYSON AND THE SENATORSHIP A number of our ex-statesmen of every congress settle down in Washington to practice law. When they lose the grapes of office they turn up their noses and say they are sour, but I notice they are very glad to get them whenever they have a second chance. This seems to be the case with Judge Payson

I rode down from the capitot with him the other day in one of the red herdies which takes yet allover Washungton for a nickle, and during the ride I told him that I had heard that he had intended to give up polties and settle down to the practice of the law in Washington. He replied that he was tired of political life and that he was glad he was not going back into it.

"I have," said he "enough money safely invested to keep me comfortably for the rest of my days, and I have bought a couple of lots in Washington on Massachusetts avenue between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets and will build me a nouse and live here, shall not hurt myself practicing, but will do something at the law and will have an office here. I don't mean to say that I am rich in in the modern sense of the term, but I have enough for myself and my family and my

wants are not extravagant ones." This talk I had in the afternoon. That evening the judge without his knowledge and without his anticipation was brought forth as a candidate for the United States senatorship and the next morning I saw an interview with Judge Payson given within an hour of the above talk in which he said he would of course be glad to get the nomination and expressing no objection whatever to resuming political labors for six years to

JOE CANNON AND OTHERS, The Hon, J. G. Cannon will go back to his law and his banking. He is well to do, though not wealthy and he has the money-making bent. I heard him once say that he

might have been a rich man if he had kept out of congress, and it may be that his defeat will make him a millionaire. Cooper of Ohio will practice law at home.
Baker of New York will build a house in
Washington and will engage in banking
here. General Bob Kennedy will go back to Ohio and to the law. McComas of Maryland will do likewise and he will have time to reconsider his action on the election bill. McComas is a republican, but I understand that he married into a strong democratic family, which has great influence in his district. His forther has great influence in his district. trict. His father-in-law, so the story goes, has, up to the last election, gone in with all his might for McComas. But McComas angered him in his voting and speaking for the Force bill, and the old man kicked and the result was the young man got left. He was a bright young man and Wasnington is

sorry to lose him.

Tom Brown of Indiana goes out of congress in very poor health and it is very doubtful whether he will ever see Washington again. He has been steadily fulling throughout the session and his friends fear that he can never recover. If he does havely never that he was the session and his friends fear that he can never recover. recover. If he does he will practice law. He is a good lawyer and has been one of the leading members of congress since the day he

came here, fourteen years ago. WESTERS INSCHESSALE

It is the same with the western congress en who were turned down by the alliance. eters, the man whom the sockless Simpson succeeds, voluntarily retired. He will try to get a place on the bench under the new judicial bill. He suid last year he was too poor to stay in congress and he don't believe a statesman can save anything on \$5,000 a year

Washington. Morrill is rich. He goes back to his bank-ing business in Hiawatha and Leaven-worth. Perkins will go back to the law and Funston the only one of the Kansas congressmen who was re-elected will come back here. Funston, by the way, is a first class demagogue. He saw the way the alliance people were running the state and he wrote a letter to the farmers of his district telling them that the politicians were arainst him and that he was their friend. He had a little farm and he posed as the farmers' candidate. He wrote that the time had come when the farmers of the country must stand together and the result was that ie farmers voted for him and he is sent ba le is a politician for all that politics have to

Representative Frank of Missouri will go ack to St. Louis to the law. Though one of he youngest members of this congress he as, it is said, a law practice amounting to about \$15,000 a year and is one of the bright-est young lawyers of his state. Niedring-haus will go back to making tin in St. Louis. He is a rich manufacturer and does not like

PROSPECTS FOR SOUTHERNESS. As to southern changes, George Barnes of corgia, the fattest man in the lower house, will return to his law practice at Augusta. Ewart of North Carolina will resume the faw at Ashville, which is now having a boom. and where the business will be good, and Baily Brown of Virginia will have his law practice at Accomac, Va., where, it is said, he gets \$5,000 a year as a railroad lawyer. angston, the colored member of this house, another man who is again thrown out of a b. He will go back to Petersburgh, Va., and try to come back here at another con-gress or will attempt to manipulate his party in the next presidential campaign. He is a colitician, pure and simple, and the aspires to control Virginia, notwithstanding Mahone. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The Critical Girl. They met And afterward she said She liked him very well, And yet it might be better if He was a shade more swell.

He took her to the play one night, And felt he'd met his fate; said she'd had a good time-but His hat was not on straight.

And after they'd been to a ball, With tearful eyes she wrote She'd had a splendid time, but oh !-That speck upon his coat.

"I love you, dear," he said at last; The maiden sighed, "I find I love you, too, but, 0, dear me!— Your necktie's up behind,"

### Not Far Wrong.

Ch cago Tribune "Will some one repeat the golden text?" called out the Sunday school superintendent, "Willie McGinnis, will

And Willie stood up and said he dis rembmbered it 'xactly, but he thought it was something about laying up your treasures where no trust could corrupt.

#### Insulted.

Kate Field's Washington. Coal Dealer (to his wife)-I was grossly insulted this morning.

Wife-Indeed! By whom? Coal Dealer-One of my customers Deacon Goodman. Wife-What did he say? Coal Dealer-He besought me to see

the error of my weighs. Ask your grocer for Cook's Extra dry Imperial Champagne, Its boquet is delicious, Fully one-half of the defeated coagressmen and it is perfectly pure. Try it.

### SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON.

Recital of the Story of Johnston's Surrander Near Hillsboro, N. C.

AS TOLD IN GEN. SHERMAN'S MEM DIRS.

How Johnston Received the News of Lincoln's Assassinaton - Its Stunning Effect Upon Sherman's Army. .

In General Sherman's Memoirs is found the following interesting chapter in the his-

tory of the war: On the morning of April 14, 1865, General Kilpatrick reported from Durham's Station that a flag of truce had come in from the enemy with a package from General Johnsten addressed to me. Taking it for granted that this was preliminary to a surrender, I ordered the message to be sent to me at Raleigh, and on the 14th received from General Johnston a letter dated April 13, 1865, in

The results of the recent campaign in Virginia have changed the relative military condition of the belligerents I am, therefore, induced to address you in this form the isquiry whether, to stop the further effusion of blood and devastation of property, you are willing to make a temporary suspension of active operations, and to communicate to Lieutenant General Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, the object being to permit the civil authorities to enter into the needful arrangements to terminate the

To which I replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPP, IN THE FIRE-RALEIGH, N. C. April 14, 1865.—General J. E. Johnston, commanding confederate army: General—I have this moment received your communication of this date. I am fully empowered to arrange with you any terms for the suspension of further hostilities between the armies commanded by you and those commanded by myself, and will be willing to confer with you to that end.
I will limit the advance of my main column, tomorrow, to Morrisville, and the cavalry to
the university, and espect that you will also
maintain the present position of your forces
intil each has notice of a failure to agree.

That a basis of action may be had, I undertake to abide by the same terms and condi-

tions as were made Generals Grant and Lee at Appemattox court house on the 9th instant elative to our two armies; and, furthermore, to obtain from General Grant an order tosus-pend the movements of any troops from the direction of Virginia. General Stoneman is under my command, and my order will sus-pend any devastation or destruction contemplated by him. I will aid that I really desire to save the people of North Carolina the damage they would sustain by the march of this army through the central or western parts of the state. I am, with respect, your obedient W. T. SHEHMAN, Major General.

I sent my aide-de-camp, Colonel McCoy, up to Durham Station with this letter, with in-structions to receive the answer, to telegraph its contents back to me at Raleigh, and to averange for an interview. On the 16th I recived a reply from General Johnston, agreeing to meet me the next day. I ordered a car and locomotive to be prepared to convey me up to Durham at 8 o'clock of the morning of

Just as we entered the car the telegraph operator ran down to me and said that he was at that instant receiving a most important dispatch from Morehead City which I ought to see. I held the train for nearly an hour, when he returned with the message. It was from Mr. Stanton announcing the as sassilation of Mr. Lincoln, the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward and sen, and a ses-picion that a like fate was designed for General Grant and all the principal officers of the government.

Dreading the effect of such a message at that critical moment, I asked the operator if any one but himselfhad seen it; he answered I bade him not to reveal the contents till I came back, which I proposed to do the same afternoon.

The train then started, and, as we passed Morris's station, General Logan, command-ing the Fifteenth corps, came into my car, and I told him I wanted to see him on my return, as I had something very important to communicate. He knew I was going to meet General Johnston, and volunteered to say that he hoped I would succeed in obtaining his sarrender, as the whole army dreaded the long march to Charlotte (175 miles) already begun, but which had been interupted by the receipt of General Johnston's letter on

We reached Durham about 10 a. m. General Kilpatrick sent a man ahead with a white flag, followed by a small plateon, be-hind which werode. We rode up to the Hillsbore' road for about five miles, when our flag-bearer discovered another coming to meet him. They met and word was passed back to us that General Johnston was near at hand, when we rode forward and met General Johnston on herseback, riding with General Wade Hampton. I asked if there was a place convenient where we could be private, and General Johnston said he had passed a small farm-house a short distance back, when we rode back to it together.

we rode back to it together.

We had never met before, though we had been in the regular army together for thirteen years. He was a man some twelve or more years my senior, but we knew enough of each other to be well acquainted at once. We soon reached the house of a Mr. Bennett and dismounted. Our officers, on foot, passed into the yard, and General Johnston and I entered the small farm house. We asked the farmer if we could have the use of his house for a few minutes, and he and his wife with drew into a smaller log-house.

As soon as we were alone together I showed him the dispatch announcing Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and watched him closely. The perspiration came out in large drops on his forchead, and he did not attempt to conceal his distress. He denounced the net as a disgrace to the age, and hoped I did not charge it to the confederate government. I told him that I could not believe that he or General Lee, or the officers of the confederate army, could possibly be privy to acts of assassination, but I would not say as much for Jeff Davis, George Sanders and men of that stripe. We talked about the effect of this act on the country at large and on the armies, and he realized that on the armies, and he realized that it made my situation extremely delicate. I explained to him that I had not yet revealed the news to my own personal staff or to the army, and that I dreaded the effect when made known in Raleigh. Mr. Lincoln was peculiarly endeared to the soldiers, and I feared some foolish woman or man in Raleigh might say something or descenting that might say something or do something that would madden our men and that a fate worse than Columbia would befull the place.

I then told Johnston that he must be con vinced that he could not oppose my army and that, since Lee had surrendered, he could do the same with honor and propriety. He plantly and repeatedly admitted this, and added that any further fighting would be "murder;" but he thought that instead of surrendering piecemeal, we might arrange terms that would embrace all the confederate armies. I asked him if he could control other armies than his own. He said he could one then, but intimated that he could procure anthority from Mr. Davis. I then told him that I had recently had an interview with General Grant and President Lincoln, and that I was possessed of their views; that with them and the people north there seemed to be no vindictive feeling against the con-federate armies, but there was against Davis and his political adherents; and that the terms that General Grant had given to Generai Lee's army were certainly most generous and liberal. All this be admitted, but always recurred to the idea of a universal surrendeu Our conversation satisfied me that it could have but one result, and that which we all desired, viz: To end the war as quickly as possible; and, being anxious to return to Raleigh before the news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination could be divulged, on General Johnston's saying that he thought that, during the night, he could precure authority to act in the name of all the confederate armies in existence, we agreed to meet the next day at noon at the same place and parted.

We rode back to Durham station and then
I showed the dispatch announcing Mr. Linceln's death. I cautioned the officers to watch the foldiers closely, to prevent any violent retaliation by them.

As soon as I reached Raleign I published orders to the army announcing the assasination of the president, and I doubt if in the

whole land there were more sincere mourner over his sad fate than were then in and about Kaleigh. I watched the effect closely and was gratified that there was no single act of retaliation, though I saw and feit that one single word by me would have laid the city in ashes and turned its whole population

seless upon the country, if not werse During the evening of the 17th and morning of the 18th I saw rearly all the general officers of the array Schoffeld, Stocum, Howard, Loran, Binite, and we talked over the matter of the conferonce at Bennett's house of the day before and, without exception, all advised me to agree to some terms, for they all areaded the long and harassing march in pursuit of a disoly ing and flooing army.

We all knew that it we could bring John ton's army to bay, we could destroy it in an our, but that was simply impossible in the ountry lu which we found ourselves. discussed all the probabilities, among which was, whether, if Johnston made a point of I should assent to the escape from the intry of Jeff Davis and his facilitie cabinet; and some one of my general officers, either Logan or Blair, insisted that, if asked for, we should even provide a vessel to carry them to Nassau from Charleston.

The next moreing I again started in the cars to Durham Station, accompanied by most of my personal start and by Generals Blair, Barry, Howard, etc., and, reaching General Kilpatrick's headquarters at Durham, we again mounted, and rote to Bennett's house, reaching there punctually as noon. General Johnston had not yet arrived. it must have been nearly 2 p. m. when he arrived with General Wade Hampton. We again entered Bennett's house and I closed the door, Gen-eral Johnston then assured me that he had authority over all the confederate armies, so that they would obey his orders to surrender on the same terms with his own, but he on the same terms with his own, but he argued that, to obtain so cheaply this desirable result, I ought togive his men and officers some assurance of their political rights after their surrender. I explained to him that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of amnesty of December 8, 1863, still in force, enabled every confederate soldier and officer, below the rank of colonel, to obtain an absolute pardon, by simply ny includes his general taking the by simply laying down his arms and taking the common oath of allegance, and that General Grant, in accepting the surrender of General Lec's army, and extended the same principle to all the officers, General Lec included; such a pardon, I understood, would restore to them all their rights of citizenship. But he insisted that the officers and mea of the con-federate army were unnecessarily alarmed about this matter as a sort of a bugbear. He then said that Mr. Breckenridge was near at hand, and he thought that it would be well for him to be present. I objected on the score that he was then in Davis' cabinet, and our negotiations should be confined strictly to belligerents. He then said that Brecken-ridge was a major general in the confederate army, and might sink his character of secretary of war. I consented, and he sent one of his staff officers back who soon returned with Breckenridge. General Johnston and I then again went over the whole ground, and Breckenridge confirmed what he had said as to the uncasiness of the southern officers and soldiers about their political rights in case of surrender.

I then sat down at the table and wrote off the terms, which I thought concisely ex-pressed his views and wishes, and explained that I was willing to submit these terms to the new president, Mr. Johnson, provided that both armies should remain in statu quo until the truce therein declared should ex pire. I had full faith that General Johnston would religiously respect the truce, which he

The papers were duly signed; we parted about dark, and my party returned to Ra-leigh. Early the next morning, April 19, I telegraphed to Morchead City to prepare a steamer to carry a messenger to Washington, and sent Major Heary Hitchcock down by rail, bearing letters and an agreement with General Johnston.

On their face they recited that I had no authority to make final terms havelying civil or political questions, but that I submitted them to the proper quarter in Washington for their action; and the letters fully explained that the mintary situation was such

that the delay was an advantage to us.
On the 20th I reviewed the Tenth corps, and was much pleased at the appearance of General Paine's division of black troops, the first I had ever seen as part of an organized army; and on the 21st I reviewed the Twenty-third corps, which had been with the to Atlanta but had returned to Nashville. me to Atlanta, but had returned to Nashville had formed an essential part of the army which fought at Franklin, and with which General Thomas had defeated General Hood

in Tennesee, Nothing of interest happened at Raleigh till the evening of April 23rd, when Majo Hitchcock reported by telegraph his return to Morehead City, and that he would come up by rail during the night. He arrived at 6 a. m. April 12, accompanied by General Grant and one or two officers of his staff. Of course, I was both surprised and pleased to see the general, I soon learned that my terms with Johnston had been disapproved, was instructed by him to give the 48 hour's notice required by the terms of the truck and afterward to proceed to attack or follow him. I immediately telegraphed to General Kilpatrick, at Durham, to have a mounted courier ready to carry the following message, then on its way up by rail, to the rebel lines : General Johnston, commanding Confederate

army, Greensboro: You will take notice that the truce or sus pension of hostilities agreed to between us will cease in 48 hours after this is received at your lines, under the first of the articles of W. T. Sherman, Major-General. agreemeent.

At the same time I wrote another short note to General Johnston, as follows:

I have replies from Washington to my
communications of April 18. I am instructed to limit my operations to your immediate command, and not to attempt civil negotia-tions. I therefore demand the surrender of your army on the same terms as were given to General Lee at Appenattox, April 9, inst.

purely and simply.

At the same time orders were sent to all parts of the army to be ready to resume the pursuit of the enemy on the expiration of the for y-eight hours truce, and messages were to General Gillmore to the same effect with instructions to get a similar message through to General Wilson at Macon, by

General Grant had brought him with from Washington, written answers from the secre tary of war and of himself, to my communications of the 18th, which I still possess. On April 25 I received a letter from General Johnston agreeing to meet me again at Bennett's house, the next day—April 26, at noon. He did not even know that General General Research and the state of the state of

Grant was in Raleigh. General Grant advised me to meethim, and to accept his surrender on the same terms as his with General Lee; and on the 26th I again went up to Durham Station by rail, and rode out to Bennett's house, where we again met, and General Johnston, without hesitation, agreed to and we executed, the following final terms:

Terms of a military convention, entered into this 26th day of April, 1865, at Bennett's house, near Durham Station, N. C., between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States army in North Carolina: 1. All acts of war on the part of the troops

ider General Johnston's command to cease from this date. 2. All arms and public property to be deosited at Greenboro', and delivered to a ordnance officer of the United States army.

3. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer to be designat-ed by General Sherman. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation in writing not to take up arms against the govern-ment of the United States, until properly released from this obligation. 4. The side arms of officers, and their pri

vate horses and baggage, to be retained by This being done, all officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authori-ties, so long as they observe their obligation

and the laws in force where they may reside.
W. T. Sherman, Major General,
Commanding United States forces in North J. E. Johnston, General, Commanding Confederate forces in North

Approved: U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General, These terms were rejected by the government at that time, but finally were practi-

Couldn't You See? "This truth to thee I shall confess,"
She spoke, while wildly danced by blood,
"My love for thee shall ne'er grow less," Because I do not think it could."

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THE EUROPEAN TOUR. To the person that will secure the largest number of each subscribers for Time Onema WEEKLY BEE OF THE SUNDAY BEE before June 10, 1891, will be given FREE OF COST & BOUND TRIE EUROPEAN TOUR TICKET, This ticket will include first-class passage rom New York to Europe and return rem New York to Europe and return. This includes also all traveling, hotel and sight-seeding expenses. The trip will be made with an excursion party gotten up by Mrs. M. D. Frazier of Boston, and will be in charge of competent guides. The traveler has no cares whatever. The tour covers all the principal countries of Europe—England, Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Italy and their principal cities, including London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa, etc. Venice, Milan, Genoa, etc.

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